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For The New York Saturday Press Autopatheia.

DEDICATED TO WALT WHITNAN.

Lying in my chamber unting the midnight echoes That tolleth I boom, and knoweth it not-That tolleth Death to Life, and Life to Death, And knoweth it not,

2. Came to me, out of the pauses Out of the sullen intervals Sharp daggers of thought; And first, this double-edged dagger

3. The World is not old! It is you are ephemeral; You are affrighted at the deadness of the Ages The utter vastness of vacuity of the Past; Because you cannot arrest Time,— Not even a fraction of a fraction of any fraction

Because what was, is gone,— Inevitably, incomprehensibly, dreadfully!

4. And what is to come will be gone ; And after this All will be gone And you will have held to nothing!

8. Came to me, With a poisoned point, econd, this dagger

You are of the multitude ; You are here!

you; And the End is in spite of you, As the Beginning was in spite of you! And you are between the Beginning And the End!

7. You are in a circle ; This is the Circle !

 vame to me,
 With a point heated to whiteness Third, this dagger

9. O, Howl, Writhe, struggle, struggle furiously Curse! The hours march on! You are of them; you will know nothing bey

You will not go back of them; you will pause; For they do not pause. You are in the Circle, As they are. You must march with them

In the Circle of Necessity -of Mortality! It is yours, his, hers, any one's.

Is there no way'out? Is there? Is there?

There is none! Not even a pause?

None! None! On! on! And so much gone? O God! so much? Aye! and more! On! on?

II. Fool! There is a pause! Sleep! I will sleep!
And when you wake! I will sleep!! And
_____! I will sleep!!! SAERASMID.

For The New York Saturday Press.

JE WHITTIKINS, A STURY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN GIABT.

BY JOHN W. WATSON

growing, and making them a little afraid that if he a beautiful form, well fitted in a neat muslin dre

ally active, it struck Je Whittikins as an elucidation of his want, that he was in love. Having reached so far, the next question that propounded itself was, whom was he in lovg with? This was most difficult to answer, from the simple fact that the Ghant was of a rather bashful turn of mind when the gentler sex was in question, and never, no! never! from the first, affected ladies' society. With this strongly imbedded in his mental system, it cannot be a master of the slightest wonder that he should be somewhat bothered to was. start away upon his travels, and seek out the fair one who was destined to enthral his affections, and fill

acres. Whose forests were filled with deer and game, and whose home was amid rivers which swept a thou-sand miles to the sea. He was rich, was this Giant. and miles to the sea. He was rich, was this Grant. He had not much gold, silver, or precious stones; but he was rich in lands, in mines, in water power, and in all things which wanted only money and labor to turn them into gold. And this Glant they called the great ascribed the most marvellous beauty, was in the ket, and was well understood to be an heiress with market, and was well understood to be an helress with her sister, and that the two, in the event of 'anything happening' to the old man, would divide his wealth between them. Under these circumstances it is not at all wonderful that many Giants all over the world cast longing looks at the domains of the great Giant Wessed, and were willing if the thing could be ar-ranged, to marry his beautiful daughter 'out of hand;' but Wessed looked out of the corner of his eye at all these offers, and cave them no encouragement, saving see offers, and gave them no encouragement, saving aly in one instance, for the old man had an eye to ce, and knew that money was nec

growing, and making them a little afraid that if he went on that way, it might be just barely possible that there would be trouble brewing for them at some future day if they did not carry themselves pretty straight. Je Whittikins as a boy was rather fast, but not viciously so. He liked to go ramping over the country, making a noise, and talking loud, but hurting nobody. He chewed a great deal of tobacco, and spit terribly everywhere, over clean floors and dirty ones, over walls, over ceilings, over people's heads, and in their pockets, into Niagara, and the ocean, and even into the face of nature. He was not intemperate, though it cannot be denied that he had not the heart to refuse a little. New England rum, or a trifle of applejack, whenever it was slightly pressed on him. He was also somewhat of a brag, though all in an innocent way, for nobody believed more than half the stories he would tell when speaking of himself. With these little shortcomings, Je Whittikins was one of the best of Gianta, and in spite of their prejudices, never failed to command the respect of all other Gianta, large or small. Before Je Whittikins had fairly sown his wild oats, and emerged from boydom into manhood, he felt a great want. What that want was, and to define it, was hunger, and sought its amelioration through the agency of apple-dumplings, a remedy worse than the disease, of which it only occasioned a temporary disconting the substitution of the precipities, while Je Whittikins stood gazing upon this vision. While Je Whittikins stood gazing upon this vision. While Je Whittikins stood gazing upon this vision.

him argue to himself at first, that perhaps the bear would go by, and save him the necessity of rushing from his snug concealment. When he found that the bear had no such intention, but on the contrary was inaking directly toward the beautiful girl who sat there twining the flowers, he grasped the oak sapling which be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was be carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was a condition that to Je Whittikins was mere he carried in lieu of a cane, and only waited until it was a clear case for conviction that the intentions of the bear were not good. He did not have long to wait to become satisfied on this point, for the bear marching straight up to the beautiful girl who sat there twining flowers, laid his bare paw upon her shoulder, and put his nose around in her face in a familiar way, and put his nose around in her face in a familiar way, that carried with it an invitation to come and be easten. Just at this critical moment the bear was aware that something was struck, and before many minutes know what it was to a certainty, by a change feeling of dis-sytur's irrefrence shull, and the great Giant, Je Whitti kins, kicking his carcase across the opening.

The cracking of the bear's bones was the first not the beautiful girl had of the presence of Je Whittikins, so quickly had he sprang across the opening to her re-lief. When she recovered her presence of mind, and the youthful Giant, the smile came back to her face, and the little paleness that had overspread it at the impudent presumption of the bear, gave way to a flush. impudent presumption of the bear, gave way to a flush
that heightened her beauty, until Je Whittikins was
ready without farther parley to drop directly down upon his knees, and swear, then and there, eternal fideltity, and promise never more to think of, or seek the
daughter of the great Glant Wessed.

Perhaps Je Whittikins in showing this admiration,
when the did in executive to the law

on the Gant, it matters but intue whether he nung his head, put his finger in the corner of his mouth, and looked at her out of the corner of his eye without speaking, all of which he decidedly did not do, or straitened himself up like a man, or a Giant, ran his straitened himself up like a man, or a Giant, ran his fingers through his hair, put his best foot foremost, sat down beside the beautiful lady, conquered his bashful-ness, and asked her in a very giantish voice, if she was afraid of bears, all of which he did do. And to which she answered in a voice that made the hair jump right up on his head, by saying that she wasn't at all afraid of 'em. After which the conversation ran very smooth, and Ja Whitilkhas the man't at a strain of the conversation was very smooth, and 'em. After which the conversation ran very smooth, and Je Whittikins thought as he sat and listened, that her

When this happened, and the Giant Wessed had these to wips away the perspiration from his eyes and bok around, he did not wait for an introduction, but deme up and shook Je Whittikins' hand heartily, and that, as no doubt was the truth, that he was really glad to see him, after which he undertook to explain to de Whittikins the cause of the trouble at which he had arrived no convortunely. It seemed according to Before Je w. What that want was, and to define it, as for a long time a pusage. At first he thought it man hunger, and sought its amelioration through the grency of apple-dumplings, a remedy worse than the disease, of which it only occasioned a temporary distriction, by substituting indigestion. This want whatever it was, acted upon the Giant in a strange way. He lost his usual elasticity of spirits, and went yawn may have not room enough on his own land for a right good stretching himself about, with the corners of his mouth drawn down, and declaring that there was not room enough on his own land for a right good stretch. The neighbors rather turned up their noses at this, and said in their own homely way that Je Whittikins was getting a great deal too big for his pantatoons.

But the Giant being a peace-loving Giant, took no notice of these little remarks, but went on stretching and lazy, with his want.

At last, one day when his mind was more than usually active, it struck Je Whittikins as an elucidation of his want, that he was in love. Having reached so of his want, that he was in love. Having reached so of his want, that he was in love. Having reached so of his want, that he was in love. Having reached so that the was the propounded itself was not continued to the propounded itself was no and teach them. It may be set down as a certaint that the old Giant did not refuse so excellent an offer

> In the double employment or making tore and ngu-ing, Je Whittikins passed the days with a happiness beyond all expression. He would shoulder his plough-share early in the morning, and march over the pro-cept, until he met some of these brown men, whom before they could say 'Jack Robinson' he would knock into a cocked hat, and then take his way quietly home. nothing more or iese take while testing the old time.
>
> how be had whipped his enemies, to clap in a word or
> two about how much he loved his daughter, the beautiful Industria, and how much be wanted her for a
> wife. At first Giant Wessed would not listen to a
> word, shaking his head fearfully, and mutt-ring somewhich Jontaurus had not, and never could have, and so he told the old Giant. In this way the days went by, until the mouth was quite up, and Je Whittikins had so completely sickened the brown men of his ploughshare, that they kept well clear of the old Giant's castle, to his wonderful delight, but to Je Whittikins disgust, for now he had no further excuse to prolong his stay. He therefore, one day demanded a set audience of the Giant Wessed, and told him that he must have his dampter Industria for a wife. At he must have his dampter Industria for a wife, At an island made by the meeting of three rivers. The

filer which the conversation ran very smooth, and ittikins thought as he sat and listened, that he rounded very much like music played afar off, and to was just the happiest Ghant within a thousand agents, but then Jontaurus was rich, and that countries was just the happiest Ghant within a thousand the presentation of the strange traits about these best and listened.

will. One after another the four went down, but the same only fought with more furious desperation, shricking and yelling all the time in a frightful way. Je l'hittikine did not stop to sak any questions, but the same of t the Winter, and when at last they were both wasted to the bones, Jontaurus with a terrible roar cried 'Enough,' and Je Whittikins stood victor, while Jontaurus hurried off with a fee in his ear, and his beautiful

> gross grow under his feet in running back to commu-nicate the news of his victory to the Giant Wessed, and the beautiful Industria. The last received it with and the beautiful Industria. The last received it with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, but Wessed shook his bead ominously, as though he thought it impossible that Je Whittikins could have accomplished the thing thoroughly, but had only par-tially whipped the foreign Giant, who would all in good time turn up again. Therefore when Je Whittikins reminded him of his promise, the old Giant only shook his head, and declared that he, Je Whittikins, was too poor to become his accordance. To this the young poor to become his son-in-law. To this the young Giant demurred, and promised that if Wessed would consent to his marriage, he would take charge of all his lands, cultivate them, keep the brown men away, and make both himself and Wessed rich beyond his ambition, by industry and ingenuity. This had little effect on the Giant Wessed, who still shook his head, but casis the behighlically the shook his head. could get clean, undertook to temporise. He there-fore declared to Je Whittikins that he should have In he should bring to him a horse that should run with the speed of the wind and carry a million of pounds; a ship that should go without sails or oars, and yet outstrip the fisetest in all the navies of the world. If Je Whittikins would bring him from the land of the East, those two trifles, as well as something he could present to his son-in-law Paowth, which would make him rich and powerful, he should have Industria for a wife, but on no other conditions.

wife, but on no other conditions.

These modest requests made Je Whittiking wint or the conditions.

These modest requests made Je whittiking wint or the condit wested. Wherever she went, she took deafened every singing-bird. He gave one look into the face of the Giant Wessed, and seeing there the hard stony expression that admitted of no appeal, he thrust his fats well down into the pockets of his panta-loons, and strode away without another word. Je therefore, not be thought strange that he should de-clare to Industria, when he went to take his leave, that he could find the things her father wanted, or failing in this, he would make them himself. Industria had

For many weeks he travelled on, through towns, villages, forests, and fields, over rivers, and by the ses, until one day he came to a mighty city that stood upon an island made by the meeting of three rivers. The to prolong his stay. He therefore, one doubt him that a set audience of the Giant Wessed, and told him that he must have his daughter Industria for a wife. At this the old Giant shook his head with a fierce roar that almost took the roof off the castle, but failed to frighten the young one a bit. Finding that he was not to be taken aback this way, Wessed next tried the effect of shaking Jontaurus at Je Whittikins. The conjunction up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would whip Jontaurus the moment he put his foot out to up his cost, and declare emphatically that he would with beautiful women, each one ten times more lovely than the other, and with a power of faccination especially bestowed by the fairless. These beautiful creatures walked by thousands through all the streets of Kroywen, clothed in habits of the most gorgeous colors, which were strangely made for them by a reptile, and which were strangely made for them by a reptile, and though they would wear the robes it made, they would not touch or harbor the maker. There were many

BY JOIN N. N. THON.

If there has go one didne, in which these believes the same of the position of the positi

and Je with a fies in his ear, and his beautitui dress of scarlet and gold looking terribly shabby from the rough usage it had received.

Nobody will doubt that Je Whittikins did not let would repay them by a good share of his wealth, when he had married industria, and won it wealth, when he had married industria, and won it the soil of the great Giant Wessed. The three from the soil of the great Giant Wessed. The three old men laid their heads together for a while, and spoke some strange jargon, which to de. Whittikins had no meaning, and then turning to the young Giant, Whittikins, should pledge himself that the horse and

It took weary weeks for Je Whittikins to reach the

It would leave its shadow behind went, villages, towns, and cities sprung out of the earth in its foot-prints. Wherever it went, there was

and saw that the old Giant was pleased with his boat and with his horse. He gave him the package which the magicians had given for Psowth, which was to be opened by Paowth alone.

There was no longer any excuse for a delay of the

arriage, and it came off in great magnificen

umor said afterward, that taking the package home e broke it open, where instead of finding diamonds

up long ago. They are on excellent terms, and visit sach other without ceremony. Je Whittikins spitting cach other without ceremony. Je Whittikins spitting promiscuously over all Johtaurus' land, and Johtaurus returning the compliment by abusing everything in Je

And this is the true story of the great American

The Saturday Press Book-Fist.

For the work ending March 17, 1860.

miler and no critic can ever get to the No Body. Perhaps Mr. Clapp, in his many party of the Body. Perhaps Mr. Clapp, in his many party mendant process of the title of a new book.

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gether with late Geographical and Statistical Intelligence reful notices of new scientific works bearing upon the c abraced in the Secrety is labors. A large edition of the first number will be printed for grain a large edition of the first number will be printed for grain abor will be printed for grat

and the mean of science of Europe and America.

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and the mystery of the drama;—and lastly, Hilds, an American girl, and like Miriam herself, a painter, but in whom the cardinal virtues and all the saintlike at-

These four persons are at first presented as occupy-ing towards each other the relations of friends. Ulti-mately, however, at different times and under different Interesting. Donatello loves Miriam, and Acenyon iove-Hilda; and, as it is refreshing to know, the affection is in both cases returned,—though not with spontane-ous reciprocity. For Donatello and Miriam there is crime, remorse, penitential sacrifice,—all the tragedy of passion and of life: for Kenyon and Hilda, there is pure love, made altogether charming by every accessory of romance, and at last fulfilled by marriage and wedded bliss.

Our promise to refrain from analysis of the plot will not preclude us from commenting on the characters in this story, which are artfully peculiar and representa-

tive.

Hilds is a young girl who dreases in white and lives in a tower. She has brown ringlets, a delicate healthful complexion,—probably 'sea-shell pink,'—an intelligent, sensitive face, pretty hands, and a graceful figure. Her character is well indicated by a remark of her own, Her character is well indicated by a remark of her own, describing herself as "a poor lonely girl, whom God has set here in an evil world, and given her only a white robe, and bid her wear it back to Him, as white as when she put it on." This young lady is a good painter in oils and water-colors, and has an ardeut affection for multitudinous dovor. She is at one period nificent Miriam, who tells her she wallty but magan angel, but as ahuman creature, and a woman, among an angel, but as ahuman creature, and a woman, among earthly men and women, she needs a sin to soften her. The character is finely drawn. All of us know it exingly well. But, as Tom Moore once obs "Be an angel, my love, in the morning— But 0 be a seemen to-night!

Kenyon is one of those commonplace persons who Kenyon is one of those commonpiace persons who have 'high promise' and 'increasing celebrity.' He is learned in Art, moral to a degree, rather talka-tive and very fond of Hilda. Altogether he is not in-teresting, and we neither wonder nor grieve at his consignment to the secluded paradise of matrimony.

Benl, descended from a progenitor not altogether hu man, a sylvan creature who long ago wooed and won his whole progeny through many generations, are sometimes vividly illustrated in some individual of the race. Donatello realises in nature the mythical realises in of antiquity. He is breezy and beautiful as morning; strong, ardent, and tender, though not intellectually developed till sublimated by his love for Miriam, his crime for her sake, his awful remove and penitence. The author remarks, somewhere in the second volume, that the contemplation of an imperfect portrait bust of Donatallo, mode by Kenyon continuity insaired. of Donatello, made by Kenyon, originally inspired

But the grand creation of the story is Miriam. She is described as springing from English parentage, on the mother's side, but with a vein, likewise, of Jewish mother's side, but with a vein, likewise, of Jewish blood; yet connected, through her father, with a princely family of Southern Italy. A creation we say, though the author seems to intimate that he has taken a hint at least for the character, from real life. His mysterious remark is that "the reseller—life think it worth while to recall some of the strange incidents which have been talked of, and forgotten, within no lower than dead that come than dead that come where man had failed, be avoided vice as she does pestilence, because it is a horton to her; all prurient views of things diaguet and sicken her; a defamation of her own body she regards which have been talked of, and forgotten, within no lower time nearly from nature and from God. In her soul there was become time and the sould resist, but not N directly from nature and from God. In her sould there where than head that come where man had failed, be avoided vice as she does pestilence, because it is a horton to the result in a horton to the same where man had failed, be avoided vice as she does pestilence, because it is a horton to the same that bears all subjects clean and pure before her eyes. She was all subjects clean and pure before her eyes. She value where man had failed, be avoided vice as she does pestilence, because it is a horton to the same that bears as where the result is a horton to the same that bears as we corruption, and leaves all subjects clean and pure before her eyes. She value where man had failed, be avoided vice as she does pestilence, because it is a horton to the same that bears as we where man had failed, be avoided vice as the does pestilence, because it is a horton to the same that bears as where the same that bears as which have been talked of, and forgotten, within an all the same that bears as we does pestilence, because it is a horton to the same that bears as where the them that bears as we does pestilence, because it is a horton that the result is a horton that the same that bears as we does pestilence, because it is

Very early in the progress of the story, Donatello visits the studio of Miriam, who shows him her own portrait painted by herself. This felicitous occasion is thus improved by the author for a description of his "She was youthful, and had what was use thought to be a Jewish aspect; a complexion in which there was no reseate bloom, yet neither was it pale; dark eyes into which you might look as deeply as your a dark glory such as crowns no Christian maiden's might have been, when Jacob deemed her worth the wooing seven years and seven more; or perchance she might ripen to be what Judith was when she vanquished Holofernes with her beauty, and slew him for tac

haunting and deadly horror; the dim presentiment of impending evil; the struggle of hatred and fear; the triumph of crime; the bliss and the agony of laws; ductions would not be allowed to stand for an instant in any other reasoning but that of a metaphysical character.

introspective analysis for which he is preeminent among the writers of the age.

In this romance of "The Marble Faun," considering it as a work of art, it is not possible to discover, many faults. It is compact and symmetrical. Excepting the odd and pleasing phantasy of the Faun, its plot is marked by no peculiar originality; but that plot is marked by no peculiar originality; but that plot is developed and managed with unerring skill and with perfect grace. There are several scenes in the story thrilled with the fervor of a wild imagination, and awful in their mystery and gloom; so that it will not be surprising if those critics who discovered, in otherand greater of Hawthorne's works, a'tendency towards what they call the unnatural and the tragic, should augment their violence in outcries against the present.

How would it sound to argue that because we can est strawberries with impunity, therefore we can with plasmure deven any other hand, it is strictly logical to state that because a lady can train a lap-dog into a legitimate pet, that she could therefore teach a hippopotamus to run be fore her by a silken string, sleep upon her pillow, and drink from a baby's spoon?

One strong love, and a physical looseness of character, are the two things farthest apart in this globs. They are the two poles; you can only approach the one by steadfastly leaving the other behind you.

The difference between the meral and the virtuous woman, is that the one reverences the law, and the other woman, is that the one reverences the law, and the other woman. the writers of the age.

I can weit understand how Hawthorne could create two characters like Hilda and Kenyon, believing them to be lovable, after seeing his bust at the Dusseldorf Gallery. It has been done by Louisa Lander, a young New England lady, whose talent is said to threaten a serious rivalry to that of the celebrated Harriet Hos-Gallery. It has been done by Louisa Lander, a young New England lady, whose talent is said to threaten a serious rivalry to that of the celebrated Harriet Homer. Hawthorne's bust witnesses for itself as a good likensse; it is evidently copied from a stern, strong original; the imagination has not been allowed to enter there. The very beautiful statue of Evangeline is by the hand of the same young lady. The heroine of the pastoral poem is represented to be asleep; her sleep is so natural that you are constrained, while near her, to speak in whispers for the fear of awakening her from her alumbers.

The Dusseldorf Gallery is the only place in town where a lady, in the toils of shopping, can at the same the same and excitement till her head had grown too dizzy to think, now beheld the dire fruit of her rashness with feelings of repentance and dismay she strove

routine of life is recorded under the head of problem-atic morals. Their diagnosis of the supposed virtu-ous malady is a wondrous one, for the given symptoms of that disease embrace every development natural to the unchained mind. An acquaintance with general lit-erature, a frankness of speech and manner with men, a disposition to dress becomingly, a sensitiveness to dra-matic nature, a good apparitie, a charful average of

matic pathos, a rood appetite, a cheerful expression of countries. At marchine to drawing management of the countries of the equaintance with Lubin's powder rosse, an to lying, an ability to think for one's self, the power in case of extreme thirst of drinking from a pump, are all set down as sure symptoms of an in-valid moral system. This arises from the fact that men, above all the pro-

fessionally moral ones, suppose women to be virtuous only because they are slaves to custom. They imagine the female mind to dwell in the kingdom of virtue only when they are fast locked in with a padlock, and that the least chance of getting out of their prison is made the opportunity of rushing headlong into pro-

incorrupt through whatever scenes in life she may pass, whatever knowledge she may acquire, whatever she may do. The virtuous woman knows nothing of worklijt temptations, nor social lies; her instincts come directly from nature and from God. In her soul there

less chance there is of her degrading herself. Nothing is more easy than to cheat the tribunal of society, but where the only tribunal is one's own heart, who can deceive that !

deceive that?

A woman can hardly be said to be virtuous, in the active sense of the word, before she has fully loved, just as a man is brave only in the passive sense of the word, until that quality has led him to face danger.

A young maiden can be called chaste; the term virtuous does not apply to her.

Virtue is begotten of love and freedom. It seems to be very hard for men to understand this. Perhaps it is that the miserable errors into which the precepts and example of their own sex lead them ere they are able to judge for themselves, render them incapa-

and example of their own act send them ere they much adoring it."

The character of Miriam combines all that is proud and majestic with all that is passionate and tender in the nature of woman. In depicting her subtle and varied emotional experiences,—the slow pursuit of a haunting and deally horror; the dim presentiment of the transfer of their own eyes, that the woman who can accept one man can accept all haunting and deally horror; the dim presentiment of the collective body is made to stand for the whole.

own mother.

It is said and truly, that one spark of her life, revives the sense of kindred in all, and the heart must be as dead as the annihilated that it does not renew.

I knew a woman who had offended her husband mortally, because she had not only spent in extravagance all his own money, but that he had borrowed from a friend to prevent the destruction of his business. She had not acted thus in ignorance, although perhaps he refraged to allow hearly to helicy or even think of

The Dumeldorf Gallery is the only place in town where a lady, in the toils of shopping, can at the same time rest from her labors and amuse her mind. In that respect it is invaluable. ed against her. In vain she dressed herself in the beautiful attire which had cost him so dear, looked he Women and men,—I mean to say those without any very deep sentiment or profound thought,—are apt to have very vague and eccentric notions about morals. With them, every minor variation from an inflictable routine of life is recorded under the head of problemans. as insensible to her blandishments as a granite rock or an iceberg, and she in turn, filled with resentment at

an scoorg, and we in turn, much with rescattment at his obstinate coldness, left him with an angry expres-sion and a face flushed with passion. But she returned soon and meekly. She approached him softly, took his hand, kissed it, and let fall upor

bright tear of repentance. He gazed upon it after si had mentally gone; his heart was it and melted, an (could you doubt it?) she was forgiven. Art had proved of no avail, but one touch of Natur fresh and warm from the heart, had dissolved the res

lute man, as the sunbeam melts the snow away A relative of mine lost an only and beloved and long remained utterly inconsolable. Her health began at last to suffer from her excessive sorrow, and it was feared she would die of grief. In vain the doc Virtue, on the contrary, only exists where there is freedom of action. So necessary is this element of freedom of action. So necessary is this element of freedom, that the constrained woman can never be said to be virtuous, however pure she may be. The laws of society, the social and religious code, may conconstruct a quality called morality, but they have no offered his pretty consolation with such childish ingenerate, self-sustaining quality as courage. Tenancies and the woman's heart, with its one idea and the course of the c solitary grief, was opened to another being, even the little prattler that sat upon her knee. From work of consolation to play was a quick transition for the invenile, and as he smiled after his gambols, full

> she deny him it. she deny him it.
>
> The philosophy of Art in all its ingenuity and pollsh ahe could resist, but not Nature. The heart must be more than dead that could. The child conquered where man had failed, because one spoke with the voice of that spell which had caused and could dissolve her sorrow, and the other in the language of dry crudition.

> earnestly what he says, and he will carry the passions of his hearers with him as the florier of the tain current. The nearer the elecutionist can come to Nature situnes, the nearer he is to perfection; but after all the copying and combining on the part of the actor, the sculptor, the painter, the poet, and the

CONCERT AT GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL.

It is often remarked that the progress made among us here in New York, in the study of music, has en very rapid indeed during the last few years, here could be no stronger evidence of this fact than entertainment which took place at Goldbeck's nic Hall a few days since. It was an afternoon Con-t, given by Mr. Goldbeck's pupils to their friends, under the direction and superintendence of their mas-ter. Of its kind, a more delightful exhibition has not been given this season. The scene itself was very al-tractive; there was the handsome Music Hall, well allied with the pretty women who always rush to all the matinees; then the groups of young people, im-mediate friends and relatives of those who were about to make their privately-public debút; then the proud fathers, banishing for the arous all househouse. Wall street; and the happy mothers, intently watching the youthful musicians, but full of a tremulous anxiety, fearing lest some little accident should disturb the effect of what had been so well rebearsed; then last, but by no means least, the young performers them selves, chiefly young girls, intelligent and handsome as American girls are, their youth set off in pretty dreuses, and their fresh faces glowing with excitement; all combined to make what is called "a very interesting occasion."

Mr. Goldbeck has been long known in New York as an an admirable Pianist; but, added to his special executive talent, he possesses what many Pianists cannot boast, the faculty of bringing the ambition of his published in English have made arragements with the french publishers to issue it in Boston.

A Concession of Roston. One is a portrait of the late Rufus-Choate; the other of Matilda Heron.

— Measurs John R. Thompson and John Esten Cooke, of Richmond, are the editions of a volume entitled "The Poets and Poetry of the South," soon to be issued by Derby & Jackson of this city.

— Hawthorne's new novel is published in London under the title of "Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni."

— Alexander Dumas has completed his life of Gariband, the faculty of bringing these mobiles of his vigor and estitusians. It is no slight more in a master, that he can make his pupils love work, and these young people must have worked earnest worked they could have executed the programme work is published in Boston at about the time the original work is published in Paris. fathers, banis Wall street; a ng for the nonce all knowledge of

The N. Y. Saturdap Bress.

It is a minimal to experient which that there are now the special properties of the special pro

en, Mayors, Aldermen, and Councilmen, with an in numerable line of subordinates. And the true patriot is, of course, ready to serve his country in some guise or

tutored, how can these true lovers of their country ney-lect any occasion to devote themselves? It would be a criminal sin of omission equally grave, as one of a

positive commission. Thus regardless of circumstances, coverty, or even with utter inability to wield either sword or pen, they heroically, though unarmed, un-equipped rush to the rescue of their country, "this glorious republic!" And this panoply of bravery and seal, secures for them the applause, may the support of their virtuous fellow-citizens.

It is not then the weapons a true patriot bears, but

the ability to act, the intuitive perception of things and people. —
Endowed with a metallic countenance, volability of

speech, a bibulous temperament, and induced with shabby habiliments, he figures in scenes and localities where a true gentleman would be only an intrusion. He knows how to wield the different masses ; how to insinuate his patriotism into the most exclusive ety. He is applauded by the immense crowd of our

emigrant citizens, either as a party man, or a man of no party; he is at times black, and at times white; in fact he assumes every color in the political kaleido-scope, except green, to suit circumstances and exigences It is the soul-stirring spirits of whiskey and gin, the phantoms that seduce in the fumes of "segars, even the very wives and children of the inner circle of his life that we have a belief and in with shouts of conviviality he is proclaimed the man of all others for the country, for the people. In a word, he shows himself a friend for the people. In a word, he shows himself a friend of all, and through him, all hope to have a voice it

of all, and through him, all hope to have a voice in the councils of the commonwealth.

At last our patriot becomes a public functionary, and takes his seat among his fellow officials. O what emotions burn within his heart! He desires to raise his patriotic voice in his country's behalf, but he is restrained by the mere reflection that 'eloquence rare-ly accompanies a ragged coat.' The election excite-ment being over, the daily wants of his family starement being over, the unity wants of mis family stare him now more boldly in the face, and the friends who have sustained him through the ordeal of his election are to be required; all of which demands the presence of hard cash. He realizes the full sense of the poet, 'unde habeas querit memo; sed opertit habere," and mmediately *peculates upon the possible profits of his

new position; for power is money.

The public seem to appreciate the necessities of their favorite, and he is allowed the privilege of his position, a sort of divine right to live on the fat of the land; even his single vote assumes the marketable value of two thousand dollars, more or less, as avowed lately by Acibius Glabrio Brady

The true aim of all civil regulations is to supply the citizens with the necessities or conveniences for their real comfort and happiness; to secure to them their rights, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their

iberty and property against all sorts of agressions.

It is erroneous to suppose that we are enjoying any uch protection. Nous avons change tout cela! Patriotism must feast at the public board, while so ciety famishes upon the crumbs which fall from the table, even though it provide the feast, at the enormous cost of some ten or eleven milli ld burst from the children the city Pathers with

all the sensitive ess of their dignified position, feel So, if Society, broom in hand, begins to sweep away ces which threaten the health and the people, the very dust so raised is an insule to the dignity of these Asturii.

Nor is this systematic, corruptive, and bare-faced ascality confined to our city, or municipal affairs. The whole land suffers from the perversion of patriotism to ndividual aggrandisement.

Spolls and patriotism have become synonymous

ded the public nostrils, that at length even Congress has deemed it necessary to appoint a Committee of in-vestigation into the acts of the very Executive itself. I cannot commend the philosophy which laughs at and regards all the actions of men as mere follies for

The effluria of these national corruptions has so of

I think we have too much reason to weep, because they are no tritling follies, but real miseries. To me the proceedings at Washington look too much like playing the old gan The task is Herculean : the only alter native is, to turn the tide of public sentiment int

Dramatic Fullition.

Dramatic fellition.

Dramatic to sing is a sort of crinoline penance, and, therefore, undoubtedly a forcordained Providential institution

The old Bowery people announce "a new drama, by Mr. Siddons, called The Inad Heart." This is the play shich Laura Keene intended to do some time ago, and which Living Keene intended to do some time ago, and of which I gave your a 'sxnopsis,' at that time. In its Earlish dysa, at least, this piece belongs to Mr. Watta the first and so I am tain to ask, who's Suddons! Is he do neled from the creberated Sarah! 'And if not, she bin't he more properly be called Walker! No se queties will be received at this office. Send them to The Propertume.

Another eminent Briton, Captain Morton Price, has turned up this week in an 'Entertainment' at Hope Chapel. The captain would do well, to 'abandor pe. He tried himself on the Metropolitan public ne time ago, at Burton's Theatre, and he was a mis-The Captain will not, as the Duke would remark, she [Miss Lucette, who sings with the man-of-battle, a sunny blends of the real South Down type. The re's no mistaking it any more than the mutton. She is a good singer, Lucette, and would be a good thing for any of our theatres. As for the Captain, he might volunteer for Mexico or Venezuela, where there

s a good bit of fighting going on.

Mrs. John Wood and Col. A. H. Davenport get un detway for New Orleans on Tuesdayt Mrs. Wood has engagements for April, May, and June, and a Summe aren with her, at the Winter Garden, is talked of. The next novelty at the W. G. is Mrs. Bateman's new play, Reingeine, with Miss Kate Bateman. The family will come out strong on the occasion, so everybody says. For my own part, I never, since the awful period when a tailor's boy sat on my first dress-coat through a five-act tragedy, two farces and a pantomine, -judge of my new clothes before they come home. Miss Bate man has, without doubt, more acquired cleverness culture, education, and accomplishments, than any woman now on the American stage, and her debut is a very important dramatic event.

Operatic things look like war. Part of the Maretsek chorus and orchestra have already been engaged to commence on the 9th of April. I have heard the new prima donna Fabri. She is engaged by the opposition I had heard of her under her proper name, or rather the name by which she sung in Germany, Agnes Schmidt. In appearance and manner, Fabri remiyou of Gazzaniga. She has any quantity of voice, and sings, so far as I could judge, perfectly well. The re-mark as to Miss Bateman's case applies, however,

Ullmann, on dit, has a big thing in the province Brignoli, being ill with inflammation of the throat, did not go to Philadelphia, and Broad street had to

from a German legend—never mind, see the Disputch for the rest. No reliable criticisms have come to hand. Wallace writes for the music shops, and they manage

many of the London dailies. The Econing Post announces that "Max Maretzek has arrived at Havana on his way to this city." Consider

Thalia's soirce d'adieux will be a raspberry jam.

Mr. Boucicault as a Moral Philosopher. It was not Thackeray's Venly Foir, nor Bunyan's, never will be consider nor the Youth's, that Mr. Boucicault disbed up for I aura Keene this week, so all the penny-wit of the Sunday papers goes, as usual, for naught, and we didn't hatter and our booth

DUSINORA AND DUSKY MAID. BY GARRY BRAY.

The illustrious Mr. Richard Swiveller, of immortal memory, declared, in the litterness of his beart that Exist.

DUSINORA AND DUSINY MAID.

BY GARRY MAID.

I sat by the fire musing, apd was just thinking whether or not I had been in the publisher are interested in crying up the book level manner was interested in crying up the book.

Those who are best fitted to guide the public opinion, think it beneath them to expose mere nonecose, and content to expose mere nonecose, and the been in the who who are less inches from the content to expose mere nonecose, and content to expose

The illustrious Mr. Richard Swiveller, of immortal memory, declared, in the litterness of his heart, that he never nursed a young gaselle but when it began to know and to hive him well, it went off and married a market-gardelier.

The theatry-going public mingles its tears with those of Mr. Swiveller, not one?, nor twice, but many times. The inconstancy of crinolline in private life has made frouble in all society of which we have any account. Even the old Greeks were bothered a good deal with it. On the stage, mathers are still worse. We have plenty of actresses, but very few good ones. These latter cannot resist the temptations offered by Attain appears in the performent of the personal news; such people who have bored us for years; people at whom even Peoria turns up its passoral news; such people in ever go out of town, and do all they can to keep good people from coming into it.

Begand, if you please, the case of Mrs. Thalis Wood,

The puffing of books is now so shamefully and so successfully practised, that it is the duty of all who are anxious for the purity of the national taste, or for the honor of the literary character, to join in discountenancing it. Devices which in the lowest trades are considered as disreputable, are adopted without scruple, and improved upon with a despicable ingenuity, by people engaged in a pursuit which never was, and never will be considered as a mere trade, by any man of honor and virtue.

of honor and virtue.

We expect some reserve, some decent pride in our hatter and our bootmaker. But no artifice by which notoricty can be obtained, is thought too abject for a

Sunday papers goes, as usual, for naught, and we didn't see Laura Sharp as Becky Keene.

It was a French Vanity Fair, a Parisian Pendemus, a Quartier Break Filters's Progress.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a run during the last few years. The publisher is often the publisher of not accepted the Harvard Professorship for the Christianization of the Juniors, the author of Lendon Assurnot accepted the Harvard Professorship for the Christianization of the Juniors, the author of London Anniana would be quite a prominent candidate for the part. The gatherer of the "Leaves from Nature" would have no chance against him.

Mr. Boucicault's exordium is Ciceronian. He says it is very wicked for people to be vain of their vices, that they must all pull up and go slower, and that by paying half a dollar to see his version of Les Fanferons de Vier, the jeunesse dorée and the demi-monde may be saved from late suppers, headaches, long bills, and gubernatorial wrath to come.

In point of fact, Laura Keene's Theatre, like Do-the-Boys Hall, is now exclusively, preëminently, and particularly, the shop for morals. In point of fact, Laura Keene's Theatre, like Dothelloy Hall, is now exclusively, preeminently, and particularly, the shop for morals.

I expect to see it announced, some fine Sunday, that Mr. Bouckault supplies the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Bellows: Miss Laura Keene, that of the Rev. Dr. Bellows: Miss Laura Keene, that of the Rev. Dr. Mr. Mark Smith, that of Doctor Chapin; and Mr. P. A. Vincent (with some new gags), that of the Rev. Dr. Tyng. There'll be a chance for the dailing:

I must say that Mr. Bouckault's morality is not of the most rigidly abousal school. His men are not Josepha, even when they are reformed; nor are his women Dianas at any time.

The comedy is intended as a picture of Parisian manners. The manners of that Society which reaches the extreme of wickedness without the slightest tings of vulgarity. That is its peculiar fascination over and above common, ordinary, every day sin.

The fine of wickedness without the slightest tings of vulgarity. That is lis peculiar fascination over and above common, ordinary, every day sin.

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The fine of the fine of the fine of the fine of the paragraphs with which these principal states of the par

Ilmann has advertised that he wift return to trying Place on Easter Monday; but if he can make the provinces pay, I do not suppose he will be in a hurry to come back. Opera management is a queer thing, however; and the management is a queer thing, however, and the management is a queer thing the others. It is no excuse for an author that the headman of the others, and and the management is a queer thing, however, and the management is a queer thing, however, and the content of the others, and the management is a queer thing, however, and the coher. It is no excuse the publisher, and not the the management is a queer thing, how the management is a queer thing

At present, however contemptible a poem or a novel may be, there is not the least difficulty in procuring favorable notices of it from all sorts of publications, daily, weekly, and monthly. In the meantime, is or nothing is said on the other side. The author the publisher are interested in crying up the h

umes of periodical works, and to see how many 'immortal productions,' how many 'perfound views of human nature,' and 'exquisite delineations of fashionable manners,' and 'vernal, and sunny, and refreshing thoughts,' and 'high imaginings,' and 'pinings,' and 'minglings with the beauty of the universe,' and 'minglings with the beauty of the universe,' and 'harmonies which dissolve the soul in a passionate sense of loveliness and divinity,' the world has contrived to forget. Some of the well-puffed povels of the last, hold the pastry of the present year; and others, now extolled in language almost too high-flown for the merits of Dan Quinote, will line the trunks of the year to come.

The objects contemplated in the establishment of the Society are:

1. To collect, register, digest, and print, in a cheap and convenient form, such useful and insecreting Geographical and Statistical facts at the Society may from time to time acquire.

2. To collect a Library of Geographical works, ancient an ancient, including Vorgare and Travetic, Gastetters, and works on the National History of the Earth, and to establish a Bureau of the National History of the Earth, and to establish a Bureau of the National History of the Earth, and to establish a Bureau of the National History of the Earth, and to establish a Bureau of the National History of the Earth, and to establish a Bureau of the National History of the Collection of Statistical works, including Official Publication of the various governments of the old and new worlds. Reports of Societies, Roards of Trade, educational, chapturely, and Alimanars as will illustrate any of the departments of Statistical accience.

Statistical persons.

The number of Honorary, Corresponding, and Ordinary Members is now over six hundred. The Library contains four thousand volumes, and is rapidly increasing. The Publications have been a Bulletin in two ing. The Publications have been a Buildon in two volumes; the first volume of a Geographical and Sta-tistical Journal, and a number of pamphlets. The re-gular meetings are held on the first Thursday of every month from October to June. The quarterly Journal of the Society, forming an annual volume of about six hundred royal octavo pages, is sent gratuitously to all hundred royal octavo pages, is sent gratuitously to all members. The initiation fee for persons resident in New York is five dollars, for non-residents three dol-lars; the annual subscription is five dollars for resi-dents, for non-residents three dollars; life-membership, fifty dollars. The offices of the Society are in Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

- Herr Castendyk, a German traveller and native of Bremen, is setting out on an exploring expedition to West Africa, West and Northwest of Monrovia, un-

in completeness; for the MB. or the various means books entirely, and one in part. Its authority is also confirmed by the quotations of the early Fathers, confirmed by the quotations of the early Fathers, which agree with it more nearly than with any other MS. Professor Thubendorf has already filled ten folio volumes with Bible documents, and may be presumed to know as much about the correct version of the Bible as anylody. His seventh edition of the New Testament is the standard. He will illustrate this edition profusely with philosophic fac-similes; and while he is sure that the original MS, will as it becomes known be esteemed throughout Christendom as a great na-tional treasure for Russis, he hopes to make the editio princeps of it a worthy monument of Imperial munifi-cence, and one which the whole Christian world shall receive with grateful thanks

- A singular law-suit is going on in London, a gentleman having sued a confectioner for putting too many pertraits of Mr. Spurgeon upon a supply of bon-bons he had ordered. He had ordered the lids of the bons be had ordered. He had ordered the lids of the bonbons ornamented with portraits of celebrated living personages, and the confectioner had put five Spur-geous in each dosen. The plaintiff had no objection to a fair proportion of Spurgeon in his sweetmeats, but he thought five out of every twelve was more Spur-geon than he or his guests could stand. The case was adjourned in order to obtain information as to the list of portraits from which the confections adjects

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For The New York Saturday Press TO A CELEBRATED HARPIST

Strike, strike the harp again Its chords thy magic touch obey, But on my heart-strings dost thou play -Thy spirit wakes that vernal lay, And mine repeats the strain

Strike, strike the trembling chords! Yet not from their vibration springs The music which takes shape and wings Of songsters, whose wild carollings Are joy's unwritten words

Strike, strike! from out my heart Is shaped by rapture all my own ; My soul with verdure is o'ergrown And flowers around me start.

* Strike - thrill me yet again ! This heart is overrun with sweet All Spring-time orlors in me meet. Glad wonn'ts, glad sights my senses greet Delight swel

Strike, strike the Autumn dirge! Lo! now the flowers begin to die; Joy's verdure fades; lone winds sweep by; Each carol changes to a sigh-I tread on Winter's verge

Hark -what a wintry roar! Those shivering chords a wailing make How cold that touch! My senses quake God! my very heart-strings break-Nature can bear no more

Magician of the lyre! Is all this through thy sleight of hand? Is music in thy power a wand The human spirit to command, As suits thine own desire?

No something more divine! Thy hands fly o'er the harp like wings. But unseen fingers wake its strings, Not Magic's touch—'tis Genius brings Forth melody like thine.

Go, in the vernal time,
Go play beside some singing rill—
'Twill pause to listen! Birds shall thrill,
And, with the charméd air, keep still
To catch thy notes aublime

And when is hushed the strain, Delighted Nature shall cry "Hail! Welcome to Oapuzus!" hill to dale "The god has come again !"

rn. Florence, Italy

A Ben=Bortrait of Sheridan.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

So freely, in latter years, has Ireland poured out upon our shores the useless refuse of her ignorant pop-ulation, and so strong is the natural prejudice excited in regard of this barbarous influx, that few, if any, of our countrymen, in common life, care aught for a closer acquaintance with Irish history, or have any cusupon our shores the useless refuse of her ignorant population, and so strong is the natural prejudice excited in regard of this barbarous influx, that few, if any, of our countrymen, in common life, care aught for a closer acquaintance with Irish history, or have any custom of doing justice to the genius and literature of the Irish nation. Yet it were unjust to judge of the entire people by these specimens; and wretchedness, which is the result of tyranny, deserves compassion and ellef, rather than hatred and neglect. And if we but one the sum of the sum we shall feel that our debt of gratitude to the Irish race cannot be too often or too warmly acknowledged.

race cannot be too often or too warmly acanowiceged. To how many hearts is 'The Deserted Village' a treasure! Goldsmith was an Iriahman. How many generations of men have reverenced the tremendous intellect which arraigned Warren Hastings at that august tribunal in Westminster Hall! Edmund Burke was an Iriahman. How many of the dearest moments of life have gained new sweetness from the tender sen-timent of those melodies which glorify eternally the name of Thomas Moore! Do the lips of beauty breathe out the murmurs of 'The Stilly Night,' the plaintive sorrow of 'The Last Rose of Summer,' the silver music of 'Those Evening Bells,' any less sweetly be cause their author was an Irishman? As Americans, as men, we admire and love the Roman virtues of the patriot. Let us not forget that Irish Grattan, whom Lord Byron well declared to be.

was a lovely and accomplished woman. She had writ-ten a novel which won the admiration of Fox, and a ten a novel which won the admiration of Fox, and a careless and accidental. It is known that in 1790, he play which Garrick declared was the best comedy he ever read. She died when her son was fifteen years old, leaving him in Dr. Parr's school at Harrow, with the reputation of having talents which nobady could bring into action. "I take for granted," said the Doctor, "that he knew well the little which he did know." the would pursue, he answered like a man to riper years. Like Byron, he did not often study; but he studied hard when he studied at all. Time brought him increase of knowledge; but it was of that super-list his task." rease of knowledge; but it was of that superhis task." him increase of a nowledge, but it was of that super-ficial kind which springs from partial acquaintance with many things, and complete familiarity with few. He used, indeed, to speak of himself as worfully igno-rant. But few men understood half so well as Sheri-dan the mysteries of human nature and the hidden

the friend had any suspicion that Brinsley Sheridan had won the prize. He was twenty years old at this time, handsome in person, generous in disposition, of capitating manners, and sparkling conversational powers if ever man knew how to conduct a wooing gracefully, Sheridan was that man. They ran away together into France, and ware married near Calais, in 1772. For one year it was kept secret. During that time he fought three duels with one of the lady's aggrieved admirers—4 vilanous fellow named Mathews. And when the marriage was announced, it had the ill effect to displease and allenate his father. For twenty years they lived happily together. At the end of that time she died. But a had like the survey of the survey of

cometies, 'Inescribor for Politica. He had scribbled po-had a predilection for Politica. He had scribbled po-litical letters; he had constructed a reply to Dr. John-son's defence of Taxation in the American colonies. And, at length, in 1780, having allied himself to Mr. Fox and the Whig Party, he stood for the town of tafford and was elected to Parliament. Never, after Stafford and was elected to Parliament. Never, atter that, did he produce anything in the Drama, worthy of his genius and his reputation. Between his literary and his political life, the line is sharp and well defined. He had attained the highest degree of success in the one; it now remained for him to astonish the men of one; it now remained for him to autonish the men of his generation by his signal triumph in the other. In the policy which had governed his actions thus far, he had unshaken confidence. And indeed, with his genius and abilities, it could not and did not fail him to the end. "In all undertakings," says he, "which depend principally on ourselves, the surest way not to fail, is to determine to succeed." How well is that reinciple principally on outserves. How well is that principle illustrated in the familiar anecdote of Woodfall regarding his first speech in the House of Commons The editor sat in the gallery. Thither came Sheridan to learn the effect of his speech. "I am sorry to say," said Woodfall, "I do not think this is in your line you had much better have stuck to your former pur-suita." For a moment he rested his head on his hand. Then came the answer: "I have it in me, and by G..., t shall come out!

It did come out. His political career was equally triumphant. He rose in public life to be the equal of Burke and Pitt and Fox—"the worthy rival of the wondrous three." Seven years after his first election to Parliament, on the 7th of February, 1787, his great highest flight. It marked the culmination of his great-ness in public life. Afterwards, at the trial of Hast-ings in Westminster Hall, he delivered a second speech. In it there is one little sentence which breathes hi political spirit and is the key to his political life "Patience," said he, "patience under the detested tyranny of man, is resistance to the sovereignty of

God!"
Sheridan had powerful intellect, vivid imagination, fertile fancy, and brilliant wit. A man who is vermitle in mind, will commonly be of a volatile temperament. He will attempt many things: he will achieve many objects: but in many projects he will fail. It was so with Sheridan. He completed but few things. Where he succeeded at all, it was a preëminent success. "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do," and Lord Byron, "has always been the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy, the best opera.

r society were not without premeditation, though he probably wished the world to believe that they were a careless and socidental. It is known that in 1790, he

Most wits are obtrusive and presumptuous. Sheridan was never so. No man practised a more courteous
regard for the feelings and opinions of others, and this
graceful kindness won him multitudes of friends. It
was said of Burke that no man could stop five minutes rant." But few men understood half so well as Sheridan the mysteries of human nature and the hidden depths of the human heart.

I have said that his career was erratic and brilliant. He was born in 1761. He died in 1816. His life was spread over a period of sitry-few years. During that time he rose from an humble station to the highest pinnacle of worldly renown. In all that he undertook he succeed as no other man could succeed; and he undertook nothing which did not astonish his contemporaries. Every success was a surprise, and every surprise was dazning. In lower in literature, in public life, it was always the same policy, secret and sure Throngs of sultors had crowded round the footstool of the beautiful Elina Linley. Her father was smuckian, and leader of the orchestra in Druy Lane Theatre. By him she had been educated in missic: and in her profession—that of a public singer—she gained the respectably, there seeders and surer of the orchestra in Druy Lane Theatre. By him she had been educated in missic: and in her profession—that of a public singer—she gained the respectably, there seeders and surer of the orchestra in Druy Lane Theatre by him she had been educated in missic: and in her profession—that of a public singer—she gained the respectably, there seeders and the surprise of good wine encourages it: and when it does come, a glassified; "Sould or all sorts of excitements of wine, it is a strong the surprise of the orchestra in Druy Lane Theatre by him she had been educated in missic: and in her profession—that of a public singer—she gained the respectably, there secured a most merciless breaking of hearts. The town became one sounding manuscleum of sighs. Miss Linley was then eighteen years of age—lovely, modest, ambiles, excomplished. Rumor had at different times betrothed her to men of high rank and large possessions. Sheridan's own brother was in love with her, and so, too, his deserset and most intimate friend. But neither the public, the brother, nor facts." Nor did he ever lose an opportunity f

"How proud they can press to the funeral array
Of him whom they shunned in his sickness and
How bailing may seine his last blanket to-day,
Whose pall shall be borne up by nobles to-morror Is the world much changed since then? Have we inder hearts, and hands more generous? This is Moore's summary of the character of his riend. It is a noble tribute, and it speaks much for he heart whence it sprang :

Was this, then, the fate of that high-gifted man, The pride of the palace, the bower, and the hall— The orator, dramatist, ministral,—whereas. Through each mood of the lyre, and was master of all! Whose mind was an essance, compounded with art, From the finest and best of all other men's powers,— Who ruled like a winard the world of the hans, And could call up its sunshine, or draw down its shower Whose humor, as gay as the firefly's light, Played round every subject, and shose as it played Whose wit, in the combas, as gentle as bright, Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade;— Whose eloquence, brightening whatever it tried, Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave, Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant at ide As ever bore Freedom aboft on its wave?"

> [For The New York Saturday Press] PHANTOMS.

"Why do you stand so still, so still, Staring into the night? There's nothing you see in the window, But your own face by the light. And rest your head upon my knee.

The maiden stands at the casement, Looking into the night, She sees but her face in the window By the quivering fire-light —
Plushed with a false and fading bloc
A shadow on the glare and gloom.

"Darling, I cannot come to you, For if.I leave my place The window will lose from its darkness The look of a pretty face And in the storm my face will go, And the wind will beat it to and fro.

The ghost of the dead lover rises, Moves without step or stir,
Creeps and games over her shoulder
Into the dark with her—
Wan, wide-eyed, and deathly white,
A phantom-shadow in the night.

Then she knows her lover's ghost is there She shuddering turns, and the faces together Vanish into the storm.

Hath any one wed them in the gloom,—
A look of death, a look of bloom?

There are bright memorics of noble men for the children of the Emerald Isle, and for all mankind. There
are names to which the mother can point with lofty
pride, saying, as asid the Roman matron, "These are
ny jewels." Among these names is written that of
Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

I will view him as a type of that character in which
is the Man of Action; and the Man of Action; and the Man of Action is the
Man of Action; and the Man of Action is the
Man of the World.

There is no record in the annals of literary biography
of any life more varied in experience, more erratic and
brilliant, than that of Sheridan. He was the son of
an actor. His father had rivalted Garrick. His mother

Wind. He has written the best comedy, the best opers,
and the set force, the best address; and to crown all, he
the flest farce, the best address; and to crown all, he
has delivered the best oration ever conceived or heard
in this country." On hearing this remark Sheridan
by was a flected to tears, and this circumstance being repositions—whichever they be—as refuted by one of
the principal actors, are of themselves strange enough
to satisfy the most inveterate admirer of the marvelto satisfy the most inveterate admirer of the marvel

The numerous literary persons and others who fredent they were
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de him what
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the trace of a gaily-dressed lady and other visitors, nothing seems more preposterous than the idea of ghosts.
But let the reader imagine these wide halls as they are
and in short,
and in short,
and in short,
antly through erves to make the darkness visible, and the an

mid he, " you seldom, if ever, visit "Dr. _____," said be, "you seldom, if ever, visited this Library while living. Why do you trouble us now

attributed it to some optical delusion, and in the evening proceeded with his work as usual. Again he wished to refer to some books, and again visited the southwestern alcove. There again, as large as life, was the ghost, very calmly and placidly surveying the shelves. Mr. Cogswell again spoke to it:

"Dr. ____," said he, "again I ask you, why you who never visited the Library while living, trouble it now when dead?"

now when dead?"

Again the ghost vanished, and the undaunted librarian pursued his task without interruption. The next day he examined the shelves before which the appartito had been standing, and by a singular coincidence found that they were filled with books devoted to demonology, witchcraft, magic, spiritualism, etc. Some of these books are rare tomes, several centuries old, written in Latin illustrated with qualit diagrams. Some of these books are rare tomes, several centuries old, written in Latin, illustrated with quaint diagrams, and redolent of mysticism; while on the next shelves are their younger brethren, the next spruce works of modern spiritualists, of Brittan, Davis, Edmonds, and others. The very titles on these mystic books are suggestive. There are the Prophecies or Prognostications of Michael Nostrademus, a folio published in London in 1672; Albamasar de Conjectionibus; Kerner's Majickon's Golwin's Lives of the Necromancers; Glanvil on Witches and Apparitions; Cornelius Agrippa; Bodin's Demonomania; Lilly's Astrology, and others, a perusal of any of which would effectually murder the sleep of a person of ordinary nerve for at least half

attract the apparition.

The third night, Mr. Cogwell, still determined the shade, spirit, delusion, or effect of indigestion-whatever it might be—should not interfere with h whatever it might be—should not interfere with his duties, again visited the various books to which he wished to refer, and when occasion demanded, did not fall to approach the mystic alcove. There again was the apparition, dressed precisely as before, in a gentleman's usual costume, as natural as life, and with a hand raised, as if about to take down a book. Mr.

rell again spoke—
," he said boldly. "This is the third.

"This is the third in the class of this class of time I have met you. Tell me if any of this class of books now disturb you? If they do, I will have them

But the ungrateful ghost, without acknowledging this accommodating spirit on the part of its interroga-tor, disappeared. Nor has it been seen since, and the librarian has continued his nightly researches since without interruption.

librarian has communication.

A few days ago, at a dinner party at the house of a well-known wealthy gentleman, Mr. Cogwell related the circumstances as above recorded, as nearly as we can learn. As some eightern or twenty people were present, the remarkable story of course was soon spread about. A number of literary men, including an embent historian and others, heard the recital, and though they stiribute Mr. Cogwell's ghost-seeing to the strain and tension of his nerves during his to to the strain and tension of his nerves during his too protracted labors at the catalogue, they yet confess that the story has its remarkable phases. Both Mr. Cogswell and the deceased physician were persons of a practical turn of mind, and always treated the marvellous ghost-stories sometimes set affect with deserved come tenspt. And, as they were not at all intimate, it will be at least a curious question for the psychologist to determine, why the idea of this deceased gentleman should come to Mr. Cogswell's brain and resolve itself into an appartition, when engaged in dry, statistical

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